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<b>UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL</b> <i>(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b))</i>	Attorney Docket No. 476-1568.1
	First Inventor or Application Identifier Edwards
	Title A Wireless Terminal Diversity Scheme
	Express Mail Label No. EL 388 803 626 US

<b>APPLICATION ELEMENTS</b> See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.		<b>ADDRESS TO:</b> Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box Patent Application Washington, DC 20231	
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2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification [Total Pages 12] (preferred arrangement set forth below) - Descriptive title of the Invention - Cross References to Related Applications - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D - Reference to Microfiche Appendix - Background of the Invention - Brief Summary of the Invention - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed) - Detailed Description - Claim(s) - Abstract of the Disclosure	6. <input type="checkbox"/> Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary) a. <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Readable Copy b. <input type="checkbox"/> Paper Copy (identical to computer copy) c. <input type="checkbox"/> Statement verifying identity of above copies		
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4. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages] a. <input type="checkbox"/> Newly executed (original or copy) b. <input type="checkbox"/> Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d)) (for continuation/divisional with Box 16 completed) i. <input type="checkbox"/> DELETION OF INVENTOR(S) Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).			
<b>* NOTE FOR ITEMS 1 &amp; 13: IN ORDER TO BE ENTITLED TO PAY SMALL ENTITY FEES, A SMALL ENTITY STATEMENT IS REQUIRED (37 C.F.R. § 1.27), EXCEPT IF ONE FILED IN A PRIOR APPLICATION IS RELIED UPON (37 C.F.R. § 1.28).</b>			
16. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment: <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Divisional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No 08/955,862 Prior application information. Examiner C. Chow Group / Art Unit: 2741 <b>For CONTINUATION or DIVISIONAL APPS only:</b> The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.			
<b>17. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Customer Number or Bar Code Label (Insert Customer No. or Attach bar code label here) or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence address below			
Name William M. Lee, Jr. Lee, Mann, Smith, McWilliams, Sweeney & Ohlson			
Address P.O. Box 2786			
City Chicago State Illinois Zip Code 60690-2786			
Country USA Telephone (312) 368-1300 Fax (312) 368-0034			

Name (Print/Type)	William M. Lee, Jr.	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	26,935
Signature	<i>William M. Lee, Jr.</i>	Date	2/25/00

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**Continuation-In-Part Application:**

**Keith Russell Edwards et al.**

**A Wireless Terminal Diversity Scheme**

SERIAL NO: To be assigned

FILING DATE: Herewith

1. Utility Patent Application Transmittal
2. Fee Transmittal for FY 1999 in duplicate
3. Amendment Accompanying Application
4. Check No. **38935** for \$726.00
5. Specification with eight sheets of drawings
6. Certificate of EXPRESS MAIL.
7. Return Post Card.

DATE SENT: February 24, 2000

WJR:lmb

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Date of deposit: February 25, 2000

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 )  
Keith Russell Edwards et al. )  
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SERIAL NO.: To be Assigned )  
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FILED: Herewith )  
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FOR: A Wireless Terminal diversity Scheme )

**AMENDMENT ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION**

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Dear Sir:

It is requested that this application be amended as follows:

**In the Specification**

Add the following on page 1 following the title:

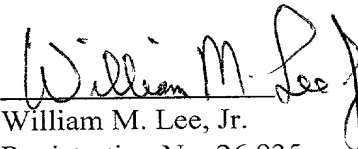
- - Related Application

This application is a continuation-in-part of copending U.S. Patent

Application Serial No. 08/955,862, filed October 21, 1997. - -

February 25, 2000

Respectfully submitted,

  
William M. Lee, Jr.  
Registration No. 26,935

Lee, Mann, Smith, McWilliams,  
Sweeney & Ohlson  
P.O. Box 2786  
Chicago, Illinois 60690-2786  
(312) 368-6620  
(312) 368-0034 (fax)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

BY

**Keith Russell Edwards  
10 Fox Tor Close  
Paignton, Devon  
TQ4 7SQ**

**and**

**John Duncan McNicol  
Oversteps House  
Brixham Road  
Kingswear, Dartmouth  
Devon, TQ6 ODY**

FOR

**A WIRELESS TERMINAL DIVERSITY SCHEME**

## **A WIRELESS TERMINAL DIVERSITY SCHEME**

### **Field of the Invention**

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The present invention relate to wireless communication systems and in particular relates to a wireless terminal diversity scheme on the forward or downlink transmission.

10

### **Background of the Invention**

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Presently, in typical mobile cellular radio networks both capacity (maximum number of users) and coverage (area covered from one base station site) tend to be limited by the system uplink (reverse link) performance. This is especially true where either uplink transmitter power is limited (by, inter alia, battery life considerations) or interference. Systems employing Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) techniques with orthogonal downlink (forward link) and quasi orthogonal uplink are generally uplink capacity limited due to other user interference, when users are moving moderate speeds or faster. These

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CDMA systems employ powerful interleaving and coding to increase and robustness against adverse channel conditions and other user interference. It is, therefore, usual to employ diversity techniques at the base station receiver (uplink) but not on the down link. With the advent of third generation (3G) wireless communications systems i.e. IMT 2000 family members comprising

25

CDMA (both direct spread and multicarrier) and TDMA technology and with mobile data also carried over upgraded existing networks, it is anticipated that more capacity will be required in the downlink rather than the uplink (due to data asymmetry). Similar data symmetry issues will arise in fixed wireless access system terminals, although very much higher power transmitters in

fixed access terminals is possible than compared with mobile hand portables (e.g. 2 watts compared with 200 milliwatts). Since fixed wireless access terminals are usually mains powered with a battery backup provided by larger electrical cells than would be viable to put into a handset or other portable terminal. Additionally fixed wireless access terminals can be fitted with remote handsets or user interfaces and antennas positioned either externally or some distance from the users head/body.

Since fixed wireless access terminals are static or move infrequently, for example, between the rooms of a subscribers residence, some of the techniques applied to mobile down links, such as interleaving, are relatively ineffective. In these cases down link capacity and coverage can potentially be the limiting factors in deployment. Diversity techniques are well established and known to help this situation but have generally been considered too complex to implement in a low cost terminal. US-A-548 301 (Nortel Networks Corporation) provides a diversity scheme for base stations with several antennas. This arrangement only processes the outputs from receive antennas which contribute to the overall carrier to raise ratio. This arrangement comprises phase rotators and continually monitors received power levels which results in a moderately complex system suitable for base stations having a large number of antennas.

### **Object of the Invention**

It is an object of the invention to provide a low cost and simple to implement radio link diversity arrangement for a wireless terminal.

### **Statement of the Invention**

In accordance with a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a wireless subscriber terminal comprising a diversity antenna arrangement and a receive path including signal assessment means, a combiner, switches and control means; wherein, in operation, receive signals are switched in and out of the received path to provide a test combination of received diversity signals for a finite period on a fast switching basis; wherein,

subsequent to an initial selection of receive diversity signals, improvement for a test combination of receive diversity signals is determined by incremental signal quality; wherein, upon determination of an incremental signal quality for said test combination of receive diversity signals are switched into the receive path and under the control of the control means.

Since phase is neither measured nor accounted for, the present invention provides a random search technique and improvement is achieved by selecting antennas to make improvements in bit error rate compared with a non-diverse terminal.

Preferably, the antennas of the system are separated by distance, whereby spatial diversity is employed to differentiate signals. Alternatively, the antennas of the system have a different polarisation, whereby polarisation diversity is employed to differentiate signals. The system could incorporate both spatial and polarisation diversity. A rake receiver is conveniently employed to combine signals which are spatially separated, alternatively, other optimal detection methods could be employed. The delay, T is set to a period corresponding to a chip period to minimise the possibility of creating a broadband null in the reception pattern under low multipath conditions.

In accordance with a still further aspect of the invention, there is provided a wireless subscriber terminal comprising the receiver diversity arrangement.

In accordance with a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of operating a wireless subscriber terminal comprising a diversity antenna arrangement and a receive path including signal assessment means, a combiner, switches and control means; wherein diverse signals are received from the antenna arrangement are switched in and out of the receive path to provide a test combination of receive diversity signals for a finer period on a fast switching basis; wherein, upon determination of an increment signal quality for said test combination of receive diversity signals, relative to a previous signal quality, said test combination receive diversity signals are switched into the receive path under the control of the control means; wherein, upon determination of no variants in signal quality relative to a previous signal quality, and the prior combination of receive diversity signals are maintained.

#### **Brief Description of the Figures**

In order to allow a greater understanding of the invention, reference shall now be made to the Figures, wherein:

5 Figure 1 shows a typical multi-path, fixed wireless scenario;

Figure 2 shows a first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2a shows a switch arrangement;

10

Figure 2b shows a flow chart depicting operation of the invention.

Figure 2c shows a CDMA timing sequence.

15 Figure 3 shows a first scenario of operation;

Figure 4 shows a second scenario of operation employing a threshold detector; and

20 Figure 5 shows a possible form of an antenna arrangement to provide receive diversity.

### **Detailed description of the Invention**

25

Embodiments of the present invention are described below by way of example only. These examples represent the best ways of putting the invention into effect that are presently known to the applicant although they are not the only ways in which this could be actioned.

30

Referring now to Figure 1, a typical deployment of a multi-path signal environment fixed wireless system, wherein an subscriber station having a single antenna could remain in a signal null for long periods of time. In this case, because of the existence of a multi-path environment, the reception of the down link orthogonality has been compromised to a "quasi orthogonal" situation.

35

The maximum capacity of the system,  $N_u$ , will then be approximated by:-



In the uplink,  $N_u \approx \frac{W/R}{E_b/N_o}$

and;

5 in the forward link  $N_u \approx \frac{W/R}{\alpha E_b/N_o}$  or maximum number of codes,  
(down link),

whichever is the lower

10 where  $W$  = Spread Bandwidth (chip rate)  
 $R$  = Data rate  
 $E_b/N_o$  = Bit energy spectral density  
 $\alpha$  = Orthogonality factor (range: 0 - 1)

15 For quasi orthogonality  $\alpha = 1$ ;  
for perfect orthogonality  $\alpha = 0$ .

Generally the uplink bit energy spectral density ( $E_b/N_o$ ) required for converting  
operation will be lower than the down link for the same bit error rate (BER) in  
20 the static environment for a typical CDMA system. Thus when orthogonality  
has been compromised it is essential to reduce the bit energy spectral density  
required on the downlink.

A first embodiment of the invention is shown in Figure 2 and provides a simple  
25 to implement downlink diversity scheme. The arrangement 20 comprises two  
antennas, 22, 24. Each antenna receives a different signal due to the multi-  
path environment. These signals are then amplified by low noise amplifiers 24  
to provide a low noise front end to the receiver, 26. One signal is time delayed  
by optional delay means 28 by a period  $\tau$ , where  $\tau$  is the chip rate or the  
30 inverse of the Spread bandwidth which signals are switched as appropriate, to  
a two-way power combiner, 30, the operation of which is controlled by control  
means 34. A filter (not shown) is provided to filter out adjacent channel  
interference. The combiner scheme conveniently employs RAKE receivers  
and makes use of the ability of RAKE receivers to combine two time delayed  
35 multi-paths in an optimal manner. Other arrangements operable to provide a  
signal metric are possible instead of the RAKE receiver.

Figure 2 does not show band pass filters, A/D converters and FIR filters between the combiner and receiver, as would be known to those skilled in the art.

5 Figure 2a shows a switch state arrangement: inputs from both switches A and B may be selected independently or together relative to their respective signal strengths and the level of threshold, T. At the combiner, the signal strength on both antennas is measured by the signal strength measurement devices and the switch corresponding to the strongest input selected. The switch on the  
10 other antenna is selected if, when the signal from the other antenna is added to the signal of the first antenna, the overall signal strength (carrier to noise) would increase. The switching is continuous and rapid. As is known, rapid switching is said to occur when switching occurs within frames, in contrast to slow switching, which occurs on a frame-by-frame basis or over a longer  
15 period. This is possible because the system employs interleaving and an error correcting code(s) to recover bit errors which may occur due to variations within a frame for users with high mobility. A method similar to a combiner algorithm could be employed, such as the algorithm disclosed in US Patent US-A-5,842,361 (Nortel Networks Corporation), wherein only signals which  
20 contribute to the overall signal-to-noise ratio are utilised. The invention takes advantage of the fact that, in a fixed wireless access scheme or where users are limited to slow speed by the nature of the application or other factors fades occur less frequently and last over a longer time frame than compared with mobile wireless schemes where subscribers are not restricted in mobility and  
25 tend to be fast moving.

The addition of the switch and control elements improves the combiner performance over that of the simple combiner by avoiding the case where one antenna being in a power null would cause up to 3dB loss in sensitivity. By  
30 reducing the required bit energy spectral density using diversity both coverage and capacity are improved.

Referring now to Figure 2b there is shown a flowchart detailing one possible method of controlling the switching of the input signal combinations. At the  
35 start up, a new (either random or predetermined) selection of switches is selected. The signal is then passed to a delay and test unit wherein a new test signal combination is tested for a fraction of a frame (typically a quarter of a

frame): the signal quality is determined: if there is an incremental improvement in the signal quality then the new signal combination is selected: if there is no incremental improvement in signal quality then the new signal combination is not selected. After each decision to maintain or select a particular input signal combination, there is a delay, the period of delay being determined by the fast switching speed, typically being of the order of one frame.

Referring now to Figure 2c, a series of CDMA frames are shown for a receiver having two receive inputs, A and B, which may be used singularly or in combination. Input A only was selected prior to time  $t=1$ ; A plus B was test sampled for a "look through" in the frame proceeding the first CDMA frame shown. At  $t=2$  a test sample is sampled but does not improve output and so is not selected and accordingly no change is effected at  $t=3$ , which corresponds to the end of the first frame shown in the diagram. During the second frame shown in the Figure, a sample is made at  $t=4$  A plus B. The signal quality is improved and accordingly at  $t=5$  both A and B signals are adopted for the receive path. At  $t=6$  a test is made of received path B, but no signal improvement is apparent and no change to receiver is made at  $t=7$ . Similar results occur when a test is made of receive path A at  $t=8$ . Nevertheless at  $t=10$  receive path B provides an improvement over the signal and at  $t=11$ , the receive path B is adopted. At  $t=12$ , A plus B is tested but does not provide an improvement. At  $t=14$ , A is tested, which provides an improvement and is adopted at  $t=15$ .

In a preferred case, where deployment provides low multipath delay spread, a means for evaluating the degree of multi-path (delay spread metric for RAKE) in the environment could be used to disable the selection of the second antenna in the case that orthogonality on the downlink has not been compromised by the channel. If this control was not present the diversity arrangement would compromise orthogonality by adding a multi-path equal in strength to the first path one chip away. This would turn perfect orthogonality ( $\alpha = 0$ ) into compromised orthogonality ( $\alpha = 0.5$ ). In practice, however, this is unlikely to be a drawback in deployment. It is expected that only very few links will have very good orthogonality and the majority will benefit by reduction in  $E_b/N_0$  by more than the any small increase in  $\alpha$  introduced by the simplest embodiment.

The range can be increased directly by the lower bit energy spectral density for dB and capacity can be increased by the reciprocal of the bit energy spectral density in linear terms. That is, a 3dB halving of bit energy spectral density increases capacity by up to a factor of 2. By switching only when the second  
5 antenna directly contributes to the carrier to noise ratio there is no or little reduction in the signal strength, that is normally associated with this type of diversity when one antenna is in a power null.

Since the fixed channel is generally varying at a slower rate than is  
10 encountered in mobile radio situations, the RAKE is not presented with switching transients that would otherwise be present. It is to be noted that if the arrangement includes a simple switch diversity scheme alone, step changes in the RAKE input would be produced, which would be highly undesirable. In such a case, the operation would be similar to the case  
15 depicted in Example 1 (Figure 3): A1 begins off largest and then fades whereas A2 begins at an insignificant level and becomes the dominant signal. So at T=0 only A1 is selected. As A2 increases at T=1 it is also selected and both remain selected for T=2 and T=3. Finally at T=4, A1 no longer contributes to C/N and is deselected and only A2 selected.

20 In the second example, shown in Example 2 (Figure 4), two levels of threshold are used to provide hysteresis to the process. This could also be applied in the case of the first example to reduce the impact of change on the RAKE receiver if it was found that two or more signals were present that caused  
25 frequent switching. Depending upon RAKE performance a threshold could be chosen to optimise overall performance.

Figure 5 shows a possible antenna set-up where the orientation of vertical and horizontal antennas is such that space and polarisation diversity techniques  
30 can be employed. Other spatial and angular orientations are possible.

The switch mechanism is preferably provided with a dual d.c and FIR filter in order to attenuate adjacent channel interference before signals are detected by the level detector. It would also be possible to switch blindly from one  
35 antenna to another, provided the switch was made sufficiently quickly to avoid frame error whereby to measure receive level at each antenna.

## Claims

1. A wireless subscriber terminal comprising a diversity antenna arrangement and a receive path including signal assessment means, a combiner switches and control means; wherein, in operation, receive signals are switched in and out of the received path to provide a test combination of received diversity signals for a finite period on a fast switching basis; wherein, subsequent to an initial selection of receive diversity signals, improvement for a test combination of receive diversity signals is determined by incremental signal quality; wherein, upon determination of an incremental signal quality for said test combination of receive diversity signals are switched into the receive path and under the control of the control means.
2. A wireless subscriber unit receiver according to claim 1 wherein further receive signals are selected only when such signals contribute to the carrier to noise ratio.
3. A wireless receiver according to claim 1 wherein the antennas of the subscriber station are separated by distance, whereby spatial diversity is employed to differentiate signals.
4. A wireless receiver according to claim 1 wherein the antennas of the subscriber station have a different polarisation, whereby polarisation diversity is employed to differentiate signals.
5. A wireless receiver according to claim 1 wherein the antennas of the subscriber station incorporates both spatial and polarisation diversity.
6. A wireless receiver according to claim 1, wherein Hysteresis is employed to prevent rapid switching.
7. A wireless receiver according to claim 1, wherein a rake receiver is employed to combine signals which are spatially separated.
8. A wireless receiver according to claim 1, wherein there are N diverse receive paths where ( $N > 2$ ) and wherein there are n receive paths (where  $n =$

N-1) each having delay means operable to delay the  $n$  signals with respect to each other by a period  $\tau$ , corresponding to the chip rate.

- 5 9. A wireless receiver according to claim 1 wherein there are two diverse receive paths and one receive path is provided with a delay means operable to delay signals in the receive path by a period  $\tau$ , corresponding to the chip rate and wherein MLSE demodulation techniques are employed.
- 10 10. A wireless receiver according to claim 1 wherein a rake receiver is employed to combine signals which are spatially separated, and wherein, the multi-path metric can be set so that only one antenna is employed.
- 15 11. A method of operating a wireless subscriber terminal comprising a diversity antenna arrangement and a receive path including signal assessment means, a combiner, switches and control means; wherein diverse signals received from the antenna arrangement are switched in and out of the receive path to provide a test combination of receive diversity signals for a finite period on a fast switching basis; wherein, upon determination of an increment signal quality for said test combination of receive diversity signals, relative to a previous signal quality, said test combination receive diversity signals are  
20 switched into the receive path under the control of the control means; wherein, upon determination of no variance in signal quality relative to a previous signal quality, then the prior combination of receive diversity signals is maintained.
- 25 12. A method according to claim 11 wherein further receive signals are selected only when such signals contribute to the carrier to noise ratio.
- 30 13. A method according to claim 11 wherein the antennas of the subscriber station are separated by distance, whereby spatial diversity is employed to differentiate signals.
- 35 14. A method according to claim 11 wherein the antennas of the subscriber station have a different polarisation, whereby polarisation diversity is employed to differentiate signals.
15. A method according to claim 11 wherein the antennas of the subscriber station incorporates both spatial and polarisation diversity.

16. A method according to claim 11, wherein Hysteresis is employed to prevent rapid switching.
- 5 17. A method according to claim 11, wherein a rake receiver is employed to combine signals which are spatially separated.
18. A method according to claim 11, wherein there are N diverse receive paths where ( $N > 2$ ) and wherein N receive paths (where  $N=1$ ) each having  
10 delay means operable to delay the N signals with respect to each other by a period  $\tau$ , corresponding to the chip rate.
19. A method according to claim 11, wherein there are two diverse receive paths and one receive path is provided with a delay means operable to delay  
15 signals in the receive path by a period  $\tau$ , corresponding to the chip rate and wherein MLSE demodulation techniques are employed.
20. A method according to claim 11, wherein a rake receiver is employed to combine signals which are spatially separated, and wherein, the multi-path  
20 metric can be set so that only one antenna is employed.
21. A fixed wireless access subscriber arrangement including a receiver as described in claim 1.
- 25 22. A method according to claim 11 wherein the wireless subscriber terminal is a fixed wireless subscriber terminal.

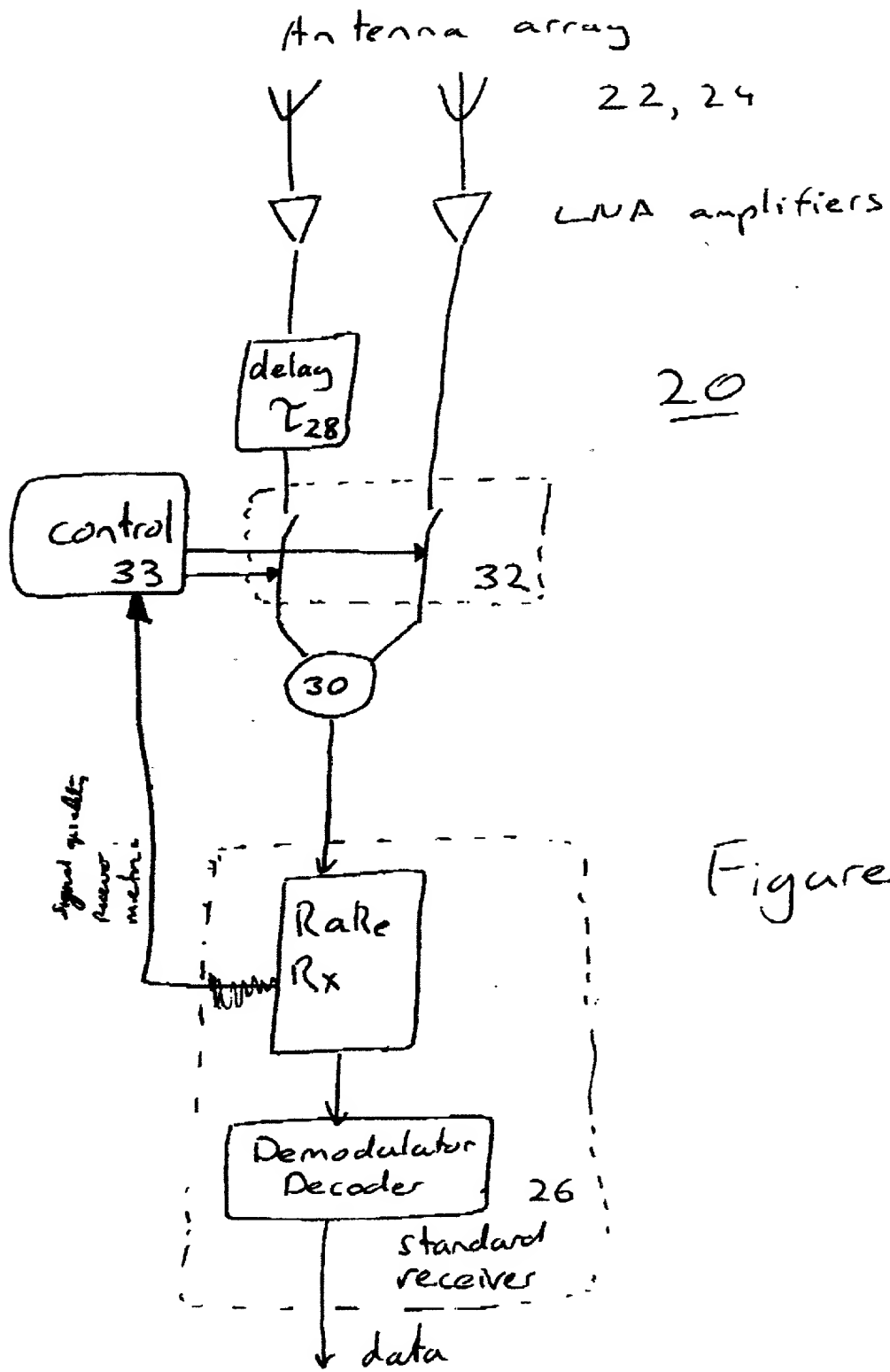
## **A WIRELESS DIVERSITY SCHEME**

### **Abstract of the Invention**

5 The present invention relate to a wireless communication systems and in particular relates to a wireless diversity scheme. Diversity techniques are well established and known to help in many situations but have generally been considered too complex to implement in a low cost terminal. In accordance with a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a wireless terminal receiver arrangement which has a diverse receiver. Continuous signal  
10 assessment and fast switching enables only those signals which contribute to an improvement in the quality of the signal to be switched in.







20

Figure 2

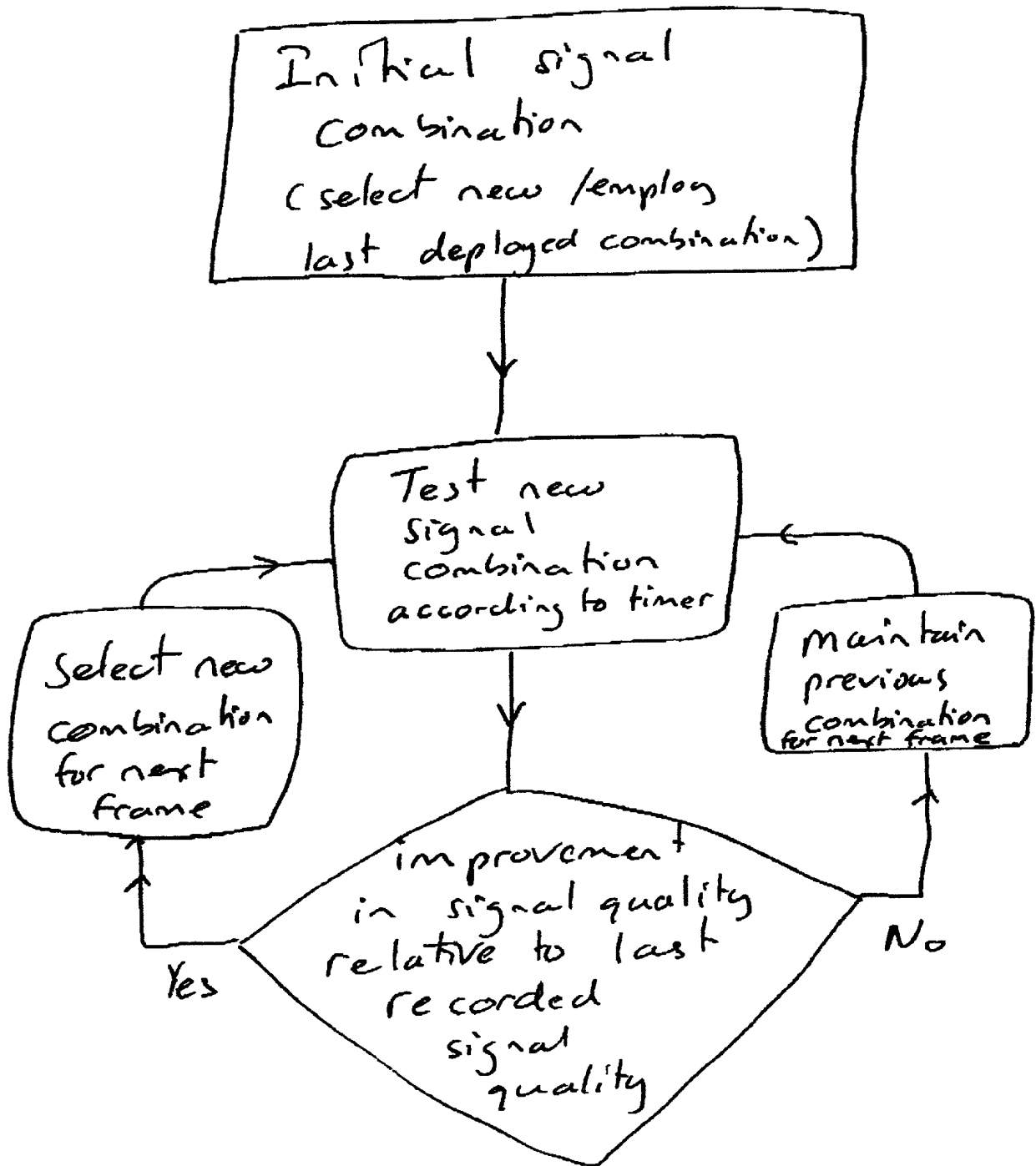
Switch B

Switch A

	0	1
0		B > A B > T
1	A > B A > T	A > T B > T

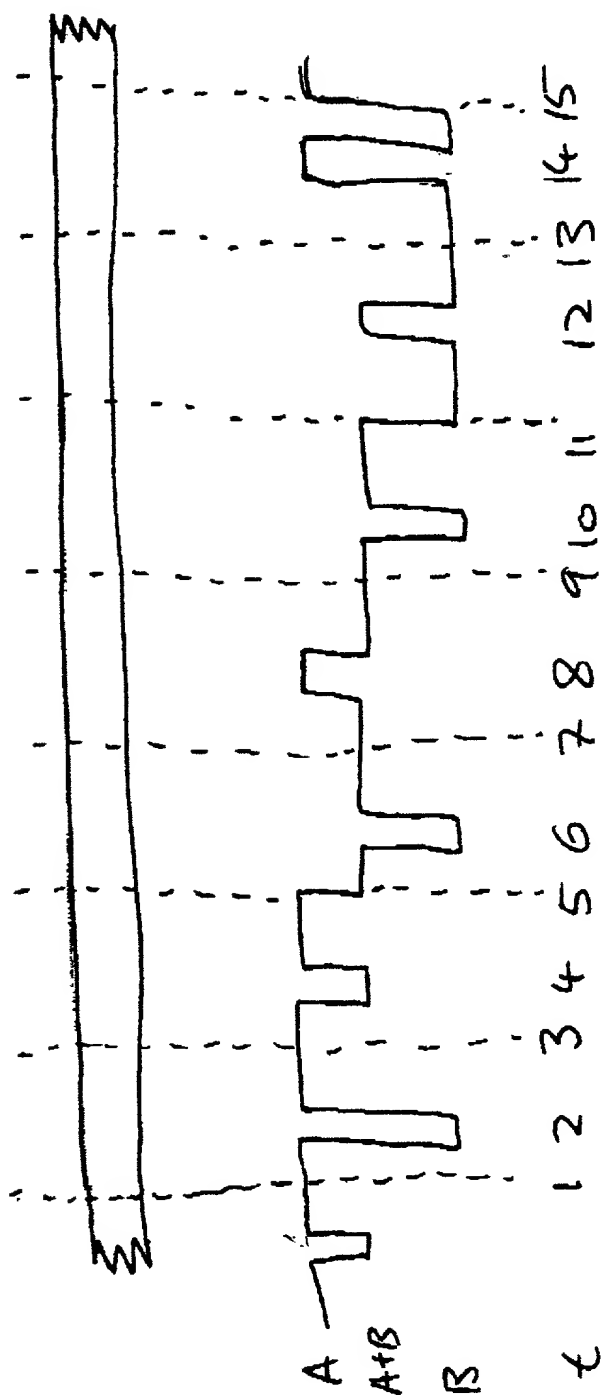
Figure 2a

Figure 2 b



0943009.02500

Figure 2c



Example 2 : A1 begins with largest signal; A2 then starts to contribute but then fades

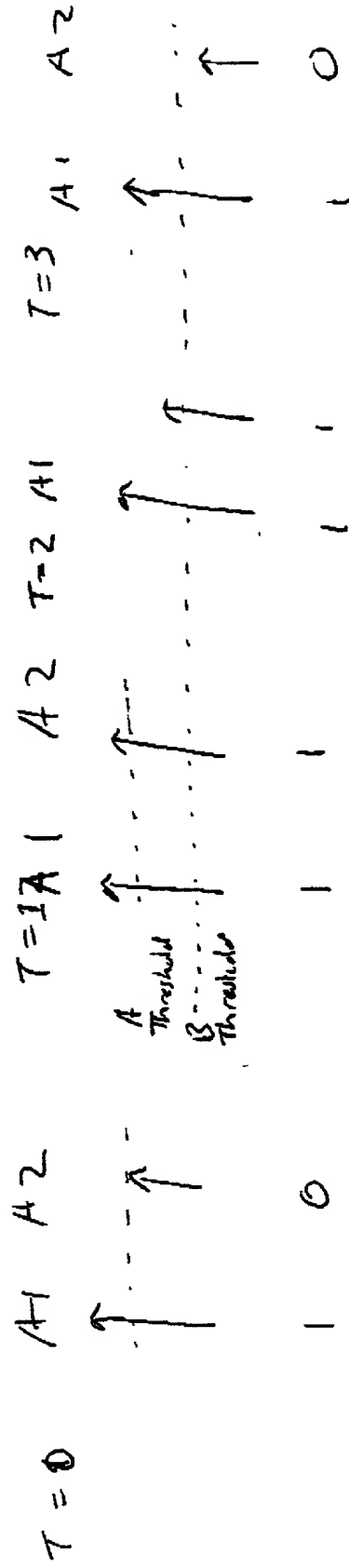
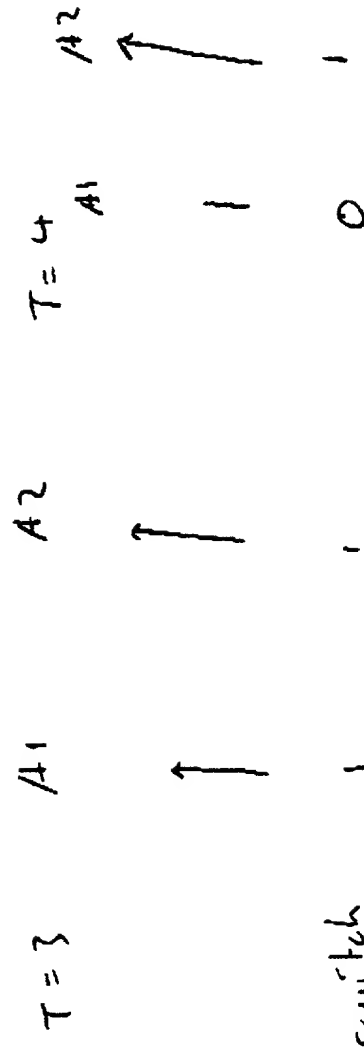
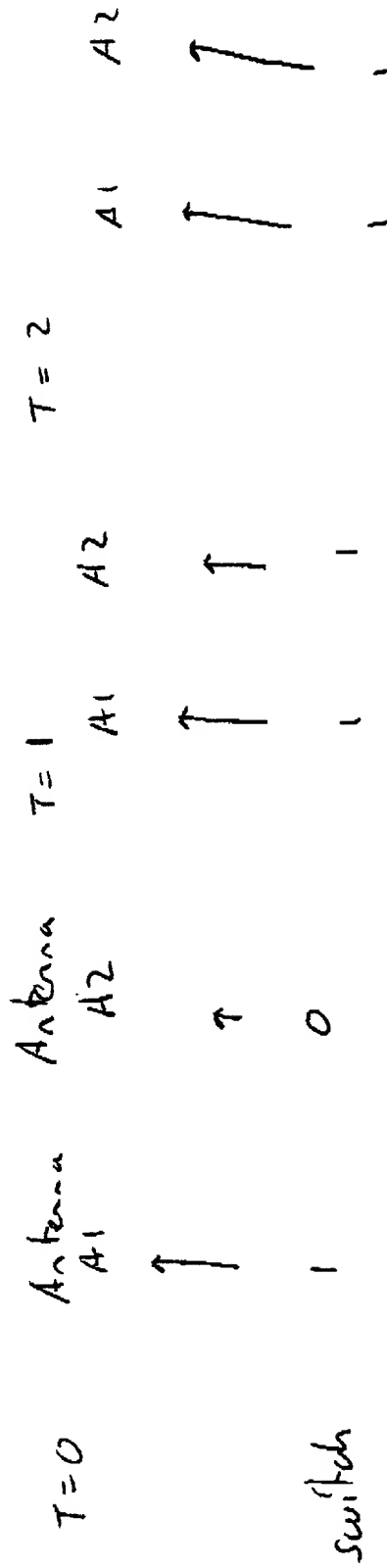


Figure 3

Example 1: A1 begins with largest signal; then A2 becomes dominant



Score 4

Figure 5

